The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,148.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, R.N.R., is despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	March 1875.	Leaves Nagapatam	April 1875.
„ Carwar	22	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	23	„ Madras	3
„ Cannanore	24	„ Masulipatam	5
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Coconada	6
„ Calicut	25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Beypore	25	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Alleppy	26	„ False Point	9
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	11
„ Colombo	29		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BASSIDORE, ROWEIR, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1875. 19	Leave BUSREH	April 1875. 7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	7
„ Gwadur	15	„ Bushire	9
„ Jask	27	„ Baharein	10
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Lingah	14
„ Linga	30	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire	April 1	„ Muscat	18
„ Kurrachee	3	Arrive KURRACHEE	23
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March 1875, at 4 P.M. and will call at

Dewghur.
Malwan.
Vingorla.
Goa (Panjim) and
Carwar.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dobay, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 20th March at 4 P.M., viz. Apollo Bunder :—

Carwar	Vingorla.
Mangalore.	Goa Panjim.
Cannanore.	Carwar.

For further apply to the Undersigned.

JEHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA,	BOMBAY	
on the 24th, and	on the 1st and 15th	
	of each month.	

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Rates Fees through the Suez Canal.)

Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
£22	.....	£15	.....	£4
36	.....	22	.....	8
28	.....	24	.....	9
30	.....	24	.....	14
30	.....	24	.....	14
30	.....	24	.....	14
30	.....	24	.....	14
99	.....	35	.....	14-10

Children free of charge. Children not above

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY:—

WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
About the middle of April 1875.
SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

The Company have large First and Second-class Saloons.

Departure will be fixed and published a day before.

For information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

January 1875

BOMBAY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave last week in March.

The fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,240 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a new built on deck for first-class Passengers and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Dining Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

Special Spirits which can be had on board at

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROO & Co.

January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.	
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2599	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Gbay	3128	600	23d—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Bebbington	2939	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reeneldson	2934	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3170	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Messagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th March 1875

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the Screw Steamer "HINDOO" will leave positively on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	——	24th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	about	7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and VARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, built expressly for the Indian Trade.

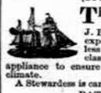
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 13th proximo.)



THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 2,30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with very appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez £90
Do. to Liverpool £50

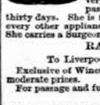
exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH APRIL.



THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

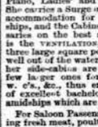
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE Splendid Screw Steam-ship JAS. C. STEVENSON, John G. Bell Commander, (most favourably known in the Passenger Trade), 1,948 Tons gross Register 1,750 Tons nett Register, 200 Horse-power nominal, 1,350 Horse-power effective, will sail about 20th April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possibly be desired for the voyage, including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attraction of this vessel is the VENTILATION, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with Deadlights, all of which are well out of the water, therefore can be opened in all weathers; her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with W. C's, &c., thus ensuring great privacy; she has a number of excellent bathrooms outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships which are also specially well ventilated.

For Saloon Passengers an excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c., but exclusive of wines, beer, or spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality; the Second class Passengers will be fitted in a liberal manner.

The fares as follows :—

Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Class	200
Ayahs and Native Men	200

Children according to Age.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
OR
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract [with Government].—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Borders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Ouran.	Hog Island.	Colwa.	Rewas or Karanji.	Dharumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownaggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. DIANA arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Diana.

Bombay, 15th March 1875.

SHIPPING.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE fine fast Steamer ENMORE, 1,763 Tons Register, Captain Holman, will start positively on SUNDAY, full or not full. Has comfortable accomodation for a few Passengers.

Fares :—Liverpool, Rs. 400, Suez, Rs. 200, Malta, 250, without Wines.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

Steamer.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700, 250, on 20th March		1875.
Steamer MEMFI,	2,680, 250, on 5th April		1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700, 250, on 20th April		1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124, 400, on 5th May		1875.
Cargo Steamer DIDO,	1,030, 150, on 20th May		1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£38 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 19th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. YEDDO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be allowed after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously proved by the Captain.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1875.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH BALLOTT'S Celebrated STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF BYMBRO WELSH HARTLEY COALS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned—

About 1200 Tons Bymbro Welsh Hartley Coals ex Staffa.

Purchasers will have to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. and commence taking delivery of the Coals from alongside the ship at the rate of 100 Tons a day at their own expense and risk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable elegantly carved household furniture, straw stem glassware, a first class plate chest by Elkinton, handsome porcelainware, a first class solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, made expressly for India by John Broadwood and Sons, nearly new and a perfect instrument, harmonium, a very handsome open carriage in excellent condition, and an English-built light miniature brougham, a pair of good serviceable carriage Horses, go in double and single harness, a collection of choice plants and ferns, &c., at No. 72, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will by order and on account of E. Lord Esquire, sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 72, Malabar Hill, the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the same comprising straw stem glassware, white and gold blue thread dinner, white finish and gold transparent China dessert, white and painted transparent China coffee services, a first class Elkington's best electro-plated silver plate chest, best electro-plated dish covers, ice pitcher, pickle frame, salver, table and chamber candlesticks, and very elegantly carved, well seasoned, black wood furniture, comprising dining-room table for 18 persons, drawing-room, pier, side, round, dressing and washing tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, Mallet pattern arm chairs, dwarf-room easy, prie-dieux and low chairs, sideboard, ottoman, rich bead work pattern chocolate ground Brussels carpets, canopy, bookstand, dumbwaiter hat-stand, screens, one bottom low chairs, chiffonier, a nearly new first class solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte made expressly for India by John Broadwood & Sons, perfect instrument, an oakwood harmonium with 4 stops in complete order, 1, 2, and 4 lights hanging and gilt lanterns, tables lamps, best engravings, chromolithographs and crayons, very handsome flower vases, stands, with ferns a gauge of embroidered door curtains, handsome black wood flower stand with ferns, iron and brass gilt 4- bedstead, large size blackwood almirah, wardrobes of drawers, clothes presses, pier and camp cots, bath, dispense and cook room furniture and utensils, a collection of choice plants and ferns, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A very handsome strong built light double-seated open carriage, with shafts, pole and lamps, complete, in excellent condition.

A handsome light miniature brougham with shafts, pole and lamps complete, and harness.

A pair of good serviceable Arab carriage horses, go in double and single harness, &c., &c.

The Passengers with full particulars are ready and the furniture will be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order of the Administrator-General, and in the matter of the Estate of Anna Petronila DeBarras late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 12 o'clock noon, the right, title and interest of the said deceased, in the undermentioned property :—

All that piece of Farendaree land containing by admeasurement about 1,125 square yards with the building or dwelling house standing thereon, bearing assessment No. —, facing on the west side of the Cavel street public passage, situate in the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north of Bhoolehwar, and bounded on or row rds the east by Cavel street public passage, or towards the west by Bhoolehwar, or towards the north by a well belonging in common to the said deceased and to L. A. Pereira, and by the property of the said L. A. Pereira, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Sheriff of Bombay as Marshal's barras, and are now in the possession of the Administrator-General.

For further particulars, plans and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Khundeeaa Morojee, Proctor for the Administrator General, at his Office No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Dated this 9th day of March 1875.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first-rate grand square Piano by Soundy and Co., &c., on the top floor of 4 and 5, Medows street, above Mr. J. Nesbit Lane's.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovenamed Residence, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Mr. W. SOUTH.

Full particulars whereof will appear in due time.

The Furniture will be on view on and after the 1st April.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Printed Piece-goods.

75 dozen of Turkey Bath Towels.

On account and at the risk of Syed Mohsan :—

4 Cashmere Cow Shawls.
1 Revolver in case.
1 Revolving rifle in case.

AT 1 P.M.

An English-built Buggy in good order with nearly new set of harness.

A Bay Brougham Arab Horse, goes very well in harness.

A Chesnut Arab riding Horse, very fast trotter and handsome, goes very well in harness.

An English-built Buggy with black Arab Horse, and set of harness complete.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany, and walnutwood household furniture, a splendid large organ, a Mahogany slate Billiard table, a large collection of Choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, at Bandora Hill.

On SUNDAY the 21st instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome English mahogany and walnutwood furniture, &c., the property of F. J. Forbes, Esq., deceased, the same comprising a handsome English walnutwood drawing-room suit, consists of oval table, easy and drawing-room chairs, half-backed sofas, covered with rich silk damask, small centre ottoman, music stand, handsome plated hanging and gas lamps, handsome mahogany easy chairs, China cabinet, a mahogany slate billiard table, valuable clocks, rich carpets, fancy table ornaments, handsome English iron, painted, four posts bedstead, handsome English mahogany dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, splendid almira with plate doors, China camanchwood chests of drawers, travelling folding cots, Colt's revolvers, a breach-loading revolver by "Reilly," a Snider sporting carbine rifle by "Crane," a double-barelled breach-loading rifle by F. J. Smith and Co., wood, daggers, wearing apparel, dispense and godown articles, &c.,

A splendid chamber Organ, built expressly to order, enclosed in a case of stained pine, speaking front, 12 feet high, 9 feet wide and 6 feet deep, contains two complete rows of keys, a splendid opportunity for intending purchasers, and well adapted for a Church. In good working order, and by an eminent maker.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, (if not previously disposed of), a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, open rattle India Horses, 7 and 8 years old, quiet in double and single Harness, have been frequently driven by a Lady, one pair of them a capital Saddle Horse, a collection of choice Plants &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 23th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. Mills.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the only eighth months in use, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English Sociable, Victoria and Cabs.

On SATURDAY, the 27th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome, household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of Mr. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 15th March 1875. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BAGS MAURITIUS SUGAR AT CARNAC BUNDER.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 19th March at 1 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Sedick & Co. and on account of the underwriters, Landed Ex Barque "Kermalo."

H R M—288 Bags of Sugar,
H T M— S „ Do.
H M S— 14 „ Do.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Elkington's best Plateware, rich sets of Glassware handsome Porcelainware, Wines and Spirits, Rifles, &c. &c. at No. 114, Land's End, Malabar Hill.

TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the whole of the valuable and substantial Drawing, Dining, Bed room and Office Furniture, handsome Vases, Parian Figures, beautiful Pictures, Clock, Copper Utensils, Iron Cooking Stove with copper boiler, China and Coir Mattings, Chicks, Books, choice Wine and Spirits, sets of rich star cut Glassware, handsome Porcelain Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, best set of Plateware, by Elkington, big bore Sporting Rifle, by London, with fittings, sets of double Harness, Garden Pots, &c., &c., the property of Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues are published, and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture Splendid Piano by Broadwood; Plated Glass, and Crockery, &c. &c. at opposite Churney Road Station.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 1 P.M. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the whole of the valuable and handsome Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Furniture splendid Piano by Broadwood, Glass, Porcelain and Plateware &c. &c. the property of George Yardley, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—On and after the 29th instant, a STEAMER WILL FLY ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Sriverdun and Bankot.

The Steamer will leave Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from Carnac Bunder at 7-15 A.M. Returning the Steamer will leave Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Revendunda	Jinjira.	Sriverdun.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 5	1 8	1 10
Horses or Carriages	2 0	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

From the 29th instant the daily service to Thul, Alibag and Rewadunda will be discontinued.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 17th March 1875.

N. B.—This is the shortest route to Mahableshwur, from which Dasgaum is distant only 35 miles with a good road the whole way.

ANKOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Effective H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Effective H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2727	500
ALEXANDRIA	1639	424	INDIA	7290	500
ANGLIA	2283	500	ITALIA	2245	350
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	485
AUSTRALIA	2245	350	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	SCANDINAVIA		
CALEDONIA	2135	1124	VIA	1135	96
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SCOTIA	1104	120
CASTALIA	2291	424	SEDONIA	1235	203
COLUMBIA	1693	400	SENACRIA	2167	424
DORIA	1039	96	SYRIA	1039	96
ELYSIA	2733	678	UTOPIA	2731	678
HERCULES	4050	1120	VICTORIA	2242	1047

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Intending Shippers will be liberal and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For Adults to Liverpool	50 guineas ..... or Rs. 550
„ Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„ European Servants	Rs. 300
„ Native Servants	„ 150
„ Adults to Aden	„ 200
„ „ Suez	„ 150
„ „ to Malta	„ 250

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Mail Steamer ASSYRIA, Captain Boselli, arrived in Harbour this morning, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS OF LADING for consignatures, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. NORTH TYNE, Captain Wardlaw, arrived from London, are hereby requested to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH MARCH 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton market closed as it opened, quiet but unchanged, and this morning's report is the same in tone, probable sales 10,000 bales. Reuter's spot quotations show no movement of any kind, and arrivals so far as can be judged are also unaltered, fully G. F. Ginned Broach February-March shipment via Cape being quoted at 7 1/16d, and G. F. Old Dhollera April delivery via Cape at 5 9/16d per lb.

The receipts at the American ports continue to show a consistent falling off, the figures for this week only pointing to about 50,000 as against 67,000 bales last year. Any possibility of the crop being more than 3,800,000 to 3,900,000 may accordingly be considered at an end, and accepting that basis present prices are not perhaps too high. In the meantime however, the market has to contend with rapidly accumulating stocks in Liverpool and but small inducement in the state of the Manchester Piece Goods Market for buyers to operate, so that there is little reason to look for any rapid upward movement. In all probability we are now about the normal level of rates under the present aspect of supplies and demand, with little prospect of important fluctuation either way, unless influenced by outside causes, or reports concerning the next American crop. The American figures show the following comparisons.

	1875	1874	1873
Five days' receipts	34,000	46,000	59,000
Remnts to U.K.	28,000	36,000	32,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,575,000	3,276,000	2,927,000
,, Exports to U. K.	1,365,000	1,285,000	1,222,000

The Liverpool East India wool sales according to Reuter's reports opens at an advance of 1d. per lb. the quantity catalogued being 9,000 bales. The statement of shipments of Piece Goods to India for the fortnight ending 15th instant shows rather over an average supply for Bombay, but comparatively moderate figures for Calcutta.

Consols this morning are still at 93 French Rentes have declined to 103½. Bar-Silver is not quoted.

From private sources we learn of the stoppage of Messrs. Siordet and Co. of London (late Siordet, Meyer and Co.) a financial house of considerable extent and doing a business very similar in character to Messrs. J. C. im Thurm and Co. whose failure was announced a few days ago. Although largely drawn on from Bombay the nature of the transactions was such as to leave little probability of serious loss to this side, but the two failures coming so close together must necessarily tend to create some amount of distrust in connection with paper of the kind.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £198,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 9 31/32d. and £500,000 to Bombay at an and average of 1s. 10d. per rupee. As these rates were about what people here had been expecting STERLING EXCHANGE opened quiet at yesterday's quotations. In the course of the day, however, an easier feeling set in and at the close a decline of 1/16d. was established. There seems no special reason for the decline any more than for the recent advance and it is impossible therefore to indicate the extent of the movement. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 10 to 1-32d. per Rupee.	
Do,	6 months' sight...1s 10 13-32 to 7-16d	,,
Credits	3 months' sight...1s. 10 ½	,,
Documents	3 months' sight,...1s. 10 7-16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but unaltered. The SHARE Market has been slightly steadier to-day at the decline. Buyers perhaps are not more plentiful but sellers show decided signs of withdrawing from the market at these rates, and if any speculative feeling existed a reaction in values might be expected. The want of confidence, however, is very evident especially in New Spinning Shares and it would require decidedly better prospects than are now apparent to bring in investors.

COTTON has been active to-day at fully yesterday's prices. The demand has run chiefly on the higher classes of Omrawuttee No. 198 to Rs. 200 full pressed having been paid for Akote, and Mowa Bhownuggur has also been freely bought at Rs. 199 ready and Rs. 197 for April delivery. Ginned Broach maintains the same level, notwithstanding a material falling off in the quality viz. Rs. 252 to Rs. 253 half pressed. Yesterday's receipts were 9,410 bales making 43,154 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are if possible duller than ever. Ready Canal Steamers are at £2 for Liverpool all round, and sailing vessels find the greatest difficulty in getting cargo on any terms nominal quotations being £2 to £2 5-0 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are the same. Only a very limited business is doing from first hands and prices are nominally unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value psh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	88
22,000	1,000	all	71 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	710
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,000	(281)	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	100	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

18	5,000	2,850	100p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	600
100	50	all	18p.c	Albert Ginning Co.....	640
250	1,000	200	00 ...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
126	2,00	1,000	2 0p.	Apoli: Press Co.....	3,400
115	1,000	all		Bellary.....	600
115	500	all	60p.c	Berar Company (New) ..	545
200	2,000	all	400p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	500	all	10p.c	Do New.....	350
1,4 0	250	all	6½ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	150
430	1,500	all	175p.	Carwar Company.....	700
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	190
500	1,500	all	175p.	Dhlabs Press Co.....	3,100
500	20	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
352	1,000	all	...	East Indis Press Co.....	1,630
250	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,900
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.	French Press Co	435
.....	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
.....	400	25	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	395
.....	2,000	900	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. L.	1,500
.....	...	1,500	60 p.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,200
.....	5	all	100 p.	Ramanoo Press Co.....	250
.....	5	15	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	455
.....	...	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	825
120	250	all	12½ p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100 p.	Vishanti's United Press Co	900
			For share for the half year.		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£ 2	219 0	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Council.	244
.....	420	103 14	5	do.	dated Stock .....
.....	5	65 7	3	do.	Do. New 420 Shares ....
.....	5	21 17	1	do.	Ditto ...
.....	100	100	5	do.	Ditto ...
.....	210	99 15	5	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co
.....	£17	99 15	5	do.	Do. New 218 Shares.

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,210
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	5,000	2,500	200 p.	Mazagon Land	1,150
19,000	1,400	all	150 p.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,525
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,900
300	2,000	5 t.	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,030
900	1,000	all	100.	Bombay United	1,050 ex
2470	150	100	10 p.	Broach Mills	210
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,050
2 0 0	2,00	all	100 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning....	1,400
1,500	1,25	all	125p.	Fleming S. & W. Co ..	1,100
1,400	1,000	all	115p.	Great Eastern	1,250
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,075
710	1,0 0	all	115p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1,150
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,200
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,150
1,050	1,0 0	1,0	120 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,150
4,000	675	all	65	Oriental	6,875
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
19	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,120 ex
500	1,000	29	34 p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270
		* For share for the half-year.			

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,725
1,000	50	all	4 p.c	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	27 p.c	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	18
1,200	500	all	7 p.c	Preacher & Co	700
.....	250	all	40 p.c	Vizgas Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Call on.			
.....	...	...	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	1	12	Feb.	Indian Peninsula..... 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. OCEUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, (March 15), with a general cargo and two hundred and five deck passengers.

THE S.S. NORTH TYNE, 754 tons, Captain A. Wardlaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (February 10th), via the Suez Canal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S.S. SVEND, 818 tons, Captain W. L. Hansen, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Cardiff (February 6th), via the Suez Canal, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Knoop and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND Co.'s S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,137, Captain E. Boselli, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (February 12th), via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux—259 packages brandy, 35 packages champagne, 8 packages wine, 1 case caracci, 1 case noyeau, 2 cases liquors, 1 case corks and 2 cases glassware. From Genoa—10 cases cottons, 1 case sample, 1 case merchandize and 1 package wearing apparel. From Suez—6 cases sperchandize. She brought from Suez, Mr. Orocu, Mr. Mustafa and Mr. Noor Mahomed, and from Aden two Native ladies, as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel,	Commander.	From
17	Svend (s)	Hansen	Cardiff, Feb 6.
18	Assyria (s)	Boselli	Genoa, Feb 12.
	North Tyne (s)	Wardlaw	London, Feb 10.
	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Cutch, Mar 15.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Union	Terror	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assyria, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Svend, to Port Said.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Brig Secundar Shah, to Cochin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timore s, 100 boxes soap, Aldridge Salmon & Co.
Hindoo s, 2 cases whiskey, J R Ballwallie.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton, 100 boxes Brandy, Vinay & Co.
Ava s, 10 cases brandy, C Benevielle & Co.
Walmer Castle, 5 hhds gin ; Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 15 ⅛ boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 20 cases varnish, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.
Good Hope s, 24 cases sherry, Bolton & Co ; 10 cases medicine, Ruttonjee Jewree ; 100 kegs red lead, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.
Hindoo s, 1 cask whisky and 8 casks pale ale, C E Mitchell & Co ; 43 cases oildown, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s, 10 cases brandy, C Benneviaille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stuart Hahnemann, 41 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co ; 450 cwt myrabollanes, Balli Brothers.
Enmore s, 6 cwts hemp, B Furnamund ; 30 bales wool, P Kessowjee ; 36 bales cotton, F Courjee ; 25 bales cotton, J Balloo ; 45 bales wool, E Noordin & Co ; 125 bales cotton, N Sonderjee.
Hindoo s, 650 cwts myrabollanes, Balli Brothers ; 173 cwt myrabolanes, W Nicol & Co ; 570 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 83 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Diadem s, 6 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 480 cwt linseed, and 105 cwts myrabollanes, G Scott ; 500 bales cotton, Balli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, J Balloo ; 68 bales cotton, J Dayal ; 975 cwts linseed, C Heurjee ; 81 bales wool, N Khistow ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 50 bales cotton, M Narrayendass ; 20 bales wool, T Lo-reedaram.
Parana s, 270 cwts. coir yarn, Jewraj Jaitha.
Hutton s, 195 cwt linseed and 195 cwts nigerseed, P Nurse,
Royal Alexandra, 703 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Charlott Croom, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Acton s, 129 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Caledonian s, 38 bales wool, C Pitamber ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 37 bales cotton, Tiley & Co.
Scepter s, 750 cwts linseed, M Megjee ; 801 cwts. linseed, B Shapoor & Co.
Prince Frederick, 220 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co,

FOR LONDON.

Prince Salty Koff s, 120 cwts coir yarn, V Vallubdass ; 21 bales hides, J Sawoo & Co ; 57 cwts dry ginger, 30 cwts cotton seed, 11 cwts horns, 123 cwts sandal and 1 cwt Kookhir, Joseph Littit ; 9 bale hides, W Nicol & Co ; 5 bales hides, E G Fernandes ; 15 cwts fishmaws, M A Rahim.
Basnesh Law, 140 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Louise, 8,760 cwts linseed, Ritchie Steuart & Co ; 50 cwts horns M Allana.

FOR HAVRE.

Bisalto, 400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Carra Linn, 100 bales cotton, Vimzy & Co.
Royal Welsh, s, 20 tons horns, 1,180 cwts linseed and 1,120 cwts rape seed, Balli Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, H Clavon & Co ; 5 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Thorer Hebing s, 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co, M & F Cox 167 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Celestial Empire, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Castro s, 21 bags cocoanuts, S S Sasson.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 447 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assyria s, 785 cwts copra, Leone Jaider & Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
Castore s, 200 bales cotton G Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marcia s, 5,000 cwts wheat, and 4,241 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott & Co.
John Howard s, 5 bales hides, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Assyria s, 1,761 cwts wheat, and 5,091 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, and 5,475 cwts gingelly seed, and 125 bales cotton, Balli Brothers ; 1,440 cwts gingelly seed, Allen Hicks & Co.
Kate, 149 cwts hemp, V Pursotum ; 2,250 cwts gingelly seed, S Tyebjee and Co ; 1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kermalo, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Castore s, 16 p ts rose-oil, S H Bugdady.
Tehran s, 494 cwts indigo, H Z Abadin.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior r, 25 bales cotton Wool, M Manuckjee & Co ; 157 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy ; 58 bales cotton, H E Ellias ; 45 bales twist, H Tribhowandass ; 411 sharkfins, J Lalljee ; 60 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 150 cwts sandalwood, S N Talatee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 17.

Foote, Major, Bengal 16th Regt N I, on duty, from England.
Clare, Captain, Bengal 16th Regt N I, on duty, from England.
Fulton, Lieut, Bengal 59th Regt, to appear before Med Board, from Agra.
Hyman, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Stevenson, Lieut, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Readon, Bt Major, Madras Cadre, 1st L C, from sick leave, from England.
Loch, Captain, Bengal 19th Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Cowett, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Millar, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Widdicombe, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corp, from leave, from England.
McLeod, Captain, Madras Light Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Mi lse, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Richards, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
De Teis ier, Colonel, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, from sick leave, from England.

MARCH 18

Clarke, Surg, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Seakote.
Duke, Surg, Bengal Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Rawa Pindee.
Wingfield, Lieut, Bengal 54th srt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Harness, Captain, Bengal 31st Light Infantry, to appear before a Med Board, from Fyzabad.
Whitak r, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 65th Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Lucknow.
Shaw, Captain, Bombay 108th Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Nuseerabad.

DEPARTURES—MARCH. 18.

Prelyman, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on duty, to Umballa.
Falk, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on duty, to Mooar.
Cook, Bt Major, Bengal 46th Regt, to join, to Lucknow.
Charley, Captain, Bengal 6th Hffce, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Blunt, Major, Bombay 98th L I, from leave, to Mhow.
Morgan, Major, Bengal 55th Regt, from leave, to Delhi.
Loch, Captain, Bengal 19th Lancers, to join, to Lucknow.
Le Lacheur, Bengal 59th Regt, to join, to Roorkee.
Barker, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, to Secundrabad.
McLeod, Captain, Madras L C, to join, to Kamptee
Garratt, Vet Surg, Bengal 13th Hussars, on duty to Lucknow.
Osborne, Captain, Bengal 13th Hussars, from leave, to Lucknow

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C. W. R. Chester, Bgal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col A Macqueen, Bengal Comst Dept, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Pres dency.

Conductor J Williams, of the Madras Ordn Dept, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Asst Apothy A X Dias, No 97, has been transferred to the Bombay Marine from the 8th March 1875, vice Asst Apothy S Ribeiro, No 153, transferred to the British Medical Service.

Surgn-Maj J B Scriven, Bengal Estabishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Conductor R Cameron, Commst Dept, is granted a retiring Pension of a Sub-Conductor, viz, £60 a year, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps—Capt Edward Charles Ross—7th March 1875.

Lt-Col H F Disbrowe is allowed privilege leave for sixty days from the 4th March 1875.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Capt P A Browne—6 months, S C.
Surg Maj R Byramjee—6 months, P A.
Surg-Maj J H Sylvester—6 months, S C.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from date of departure in May next, under Rule IX of the furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lt-Col G L R Glasfurd, S C, Depy Comr, Chanda, Central Provinces.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in April next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lt-Col E M G Cooper, S C, Depy Judge Advocate, Poona Circle

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Surgn-Maj W D T Tiechurst, in Med charge 13th Regt N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Col R Baigrie, C B, Bombay S C.

The following promotion in the Barrack Dept is made :—

Sergt Charles Duke to be Actg Sub-Conductor from the 25th Feb 1875, vice Sub-Conductor Gargrave, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Lt G W Sawyer are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment in the Mily Acct Dept.

The services of Surg-Maj E H R Langley are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Genl Dept.

The following promotion in the Comst Dept is ordered, to have effect from 19th instant :—

Lt G G Dobbs, Probationer in the Comst Dept, having passed final test qualifying him for permanent employ in the Comst, is promoted to the grade of 2nd Asst Comy Genl, third class, and will act as Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, second class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Adams, Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the fourth to the third grade of Asst Supt. with effect from the 9th Jany 1875.

Mr L R Ashburner, Revenue and Police Comr, Northern Div, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in April next as he may vail himself of it.

Mr R P Robertson to act as Revenue and Police Comr, North Div, during the absence or privilege leave of Mr L R Ashburner, or until further orders.

Mr G Waddington to act as Colr and Mag of the Dist of Dharwar during the absence of Mr R P Robertson, or until further orders.

Mr J P Fleet to act as First Asst Colr of Dharwar, vice Mr G Waddington, or until further orders.

Mr H R Jacomb to act as Colr and Mag of the District of Sholapur and Pol Agent, Sholapur, during the absence on furlough of Mr T Bossequet, or until further orders.

Mr L Reid having returned to the Presy on the 11th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough for six months granted to him under Govt Order of the 6th May 1874, and subsequently extended by the Secy of State for India to four months more, is cancelled.

Mr A H Plunkett to act as Depy Commr of Customs and Opium during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J H Grant, or until further orders.

Mr J White, Colr of Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence from the 31st March to 30th April 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr A L P Larken having returned to the Presy on the 10th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the sick leave for six months granted to him from the 14th August 1874 is cancelled, and he was allowed subsidiary leave from the 10th to the 11th idem, both days inclusive.

Mr A L P Larken has been appointed Supy Asst to the Colr of Poona, with effect from the 12th ultimo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt-Col G J Mellis, S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment in the Accts' Branch of the P W Dept.

Capt G M Carkeek, R E, Ex Engr, Ratnagiri, to be Ex Engr, Ahmedabad.

Lt L T Freer, R E, to be Ex Engr, Ratnagiri.

Maj W Manson, R E, to be Ex Engr, Ahmadnagar, from the date of the departure on leave of Maj Gambier, R E.

Lt W H Haydon, R E, in special charge of the Taptee Bridge, to take charge of the duties of the Ex Engr, Surat and Broach, in addition to his own, as a temporary measure, from the date of the departure of Capt Gambier, R E.

Lt-Col W W Goodfellow, R E, C B, Ex Engr, Poona Dist, to take charge of the duties, of the Ex Engr, Poona and Kirkee, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col Finch, R E, or until further orders.

Mr M T Leith, LLB, Govt Professor of Law, has been allowed leave of absence for 10 months, with effect from March 1875.

Mr H C Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Govt Professor of Law during the absence of Mr Leith, or until further orders.

Mr J G Fuhrer, Ph.D, Educational Inspr, Northern Div, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and nine days from 10th April 1875.

The following promotion is made in the graded List of the Educational Dept :—

Mr Samuel Cooke, BA., L.C.E., fourth grade, to be Actg third grade, during Mr W Draper's absence on leave, or until further orders

Mr Edward Giles, BA. has been appointed to act as Educational Inspr, North-East Divn, during the absence on leave of Mr W Draper, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd E Newton Dickinson, Chaplain of Dharwar and the Concan, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 16th instant, in addition to his allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 3 (a) Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, from the 4th April 1875.

The Revd M Rose is allowed subsidiary leave for 15 days

The Revd D Macpherson, M A, is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland vice the Revd M M Rose.

HIGH COURT.—19TH MARCH.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT.)

LONG CAUSES.

229-74—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Joosub Hajee Jaffer v Hajee Goolmahomed—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
208-74—A Framjee—Manockjee Framjee v Dwarkadas Hurgovundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
260-74—Cook and Power—Bhecoo Emma v Esoo Emma—Jefferson and Payne.
139-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Eduljee Rustomjee S v Eduljee Hormusjee B—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner
410-74—Lynch and Tyabjee—Hassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein v Solly Mahomed Suchadeen—Setalvad.
419-74—Prescot and Winter—Raghunath Gunesh v Bhaoo Raghunath and others—Tyabji and Syani.
422-74—Tyabjee and Syani—Gomabai widow v Heerabai widow and another—Desai.
425-74—Jefferson and P—Bai Panchee v Veerjee Jairam—Shamrao.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

704-73—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Bibijthai widow v Ghellabhoy Moteram and another—M M Munshi
829-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvuttibai widow v Morarjee Goculdass and others—Tyabjee and Syani.
467-74—Jefferson and P—Custoor Saila and others v Vundrawun Vitlal and others—Ghandhibhoy.
104-75—Ghandhibhoy—Vundrawun Vialal v Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and P.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

215-73—Jefferson and P—Suntooka Roopajee v Futna Deepjee—Rimington H.L.
210-73—M H Khan—Narrayen Juggonnath v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and S.
260-72—Craigie L and O—Ebrahim bin Rajub v Hurnath and others—Inverarity.
331-74—Pestonjee K—Dadoo Fakeera and others v Emambi and Fletcher and S.
925-74—Crawford and P—Roolvhao widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.
196-74—Prescot and W—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of th Port of Bombay—Hearn C and L.
208-74—In person—Munguljee Vullijee and other v Jehangirshaw Bomanshaw—Ardaseer P.
700-71—Shapurji and T—Jumasdass Balkissondas v Shaik Abdu bin Sailee—Morrison.
317-74—Shamrao—Antajee Suksram Pandit v Anundrow Vinaek and another—M M Munshi.
272-74—Hearn C and L—Alumbai Hajee Mahomed v Tricomjee Welljee and Co.—Shamrao.
339-74—Mr. Fletcher—Ashubai widow of Oosman v Ballabai widow.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom ..... Mar. 22	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee ..... ,, 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. ,, 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian ..... April 3	3-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
China ..... Mar. 23	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius and Reunion..... ,, 22	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c. ..... April 12	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be as follows :—

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 22	Monday.....	April 5
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	,, 12

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

POTTER—March 13th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. C. D. Potter, G. T. Surveyor of India, of a son.
WEBB—March 16th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. A. B. L. Webb, of a son.
WHITE—March 15th, at Jubbulpore, C. P., the wife of Surgeon W. O'Byrne White, Army Medical Department, of a son.

DEATH.

ROUSSEAU—March 13th, at 36, South Road, Entally, Calcutta Mr. Lewis Lawrence Rousseau], aged 77 years and 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

THE vague rumours of war which have for some time past been in the air seem to have at last taken a definite shape ; for the Government of India has determined to send a military expedition to the frontier of its own province of British Burma for the purpose of helping Sir Douglas Forsyth to settle the line of the north-eastern boundary across the Salween valley. At this point of our territory on the west of the Salween River the latest maps issued from the India Office have the boundary between British and Independent Burma marked in a very irregular and perplexing fashion ; and as it has always been a favourite project of Lord Salisbury's to tap the south-western provinces of China by a railway running from Rangoon to the Salween river and thence to Kiang Hung on the Cumbodia river, the Government of India must naturally be anxious that, as far as the former river at all events, the course of this line shall pass only through its own dominions. The King of Burma, however, who, be it remembered, has never signed a treaty relinquishing his sovereignty over the province of Pegu, which was wrested from him by a British army in 1853, is rabidly jealous of any and every enterprise which seems to point to the extension of British political and commercial supremacy ; and we can well believe that he has taken alarm at the revival of schemes for bringing Rangoon into direct communication with China. He claims to be the suzerain of the Karen tribe who inhabit the country on the north-east frontier of Pegu where it borders on the Salween river; and, as part of this tribe considers itself to be under British protection, it will readily be understood that boundary disputes were very likely to occur. The relations between the Government of India and the Court of Mandalay have for some years been of a far from friendly character ; and the impracticable temper for which the Burmese rulers have always been famous, and for which they have had to pay dearly in times gone by, will probably urge the King on to insult Sir Douglas Forsyth, and put obstacles in his way, till he provokes an open rupture. The Government of India seems to have already done its best to effect a compromise, without success ; and the more vigorous tone which Lord Salisbury has given to the frontier policy of the Indian Empire is shown in the determination of the Viceroy in Council to assert by force of arms, if necessary, his claim to a boundary line for Pegu which will not deprive English trade of its right of way to approach China by what is best known as Captain Sprye's route.

It would be intolerable that the King of Burma should take advantage of the intermediate position of his dominions to close all the trade routes by which the English might have access from the seaboard of the Bay of Bengal to the interior of China. The best route of all is probably that which Major Sladen's party explored and by which Colonel Browne lately attempted to penetrate into Yunnan. For by this route there is water communication by the Irrawaddy, which is navigable for steamers all the way from Rangoon to Bhamo ; and from Bhamo it is a comparatively short though difficult journey to Momein and Talffoo. But the Court of Mandalay, though compelled to dissemble its objections to letting English officers and merchants pass through Burma by this route, is shrewdly suspected of having had

TELEGRAMS FOR BOMBAY GAZETTE.

E OF THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 18TH MARCH.

A State dinner took place at the Residency last evening.

The trial will conclude this forenoon.

A grand challenge pigeon-shooting match took place this morning, the 9th Regiment Native Infantry against the world. Twelve birds each man; distance 25½ yards. Dr. Boustead won the sweep, killing all his birds, and the 9th Regiment won the match by six birds.

BARODA, 18TH MARCH, 6 P.M.

To-day this eventful trial, after running course for nearly a month, came to an end. That the laborious enquiry was beginning to tell severely on those engaged in the trial is undoubted. That the work was beginning to thin the ranks of the Commission is apparent from the fact that neither Scindia nor Sir Dinkar Rao was able to appear this, the last, day of the inquiry.

The Advocate-General's speech was masterly. As on the two previous days he went over the statements made against the credibility of material witnesses for the prosecution, and it is not too much to say proved there was every reason to believe these witnesses had in the main been speaking the truth in the witness-box. Nursoo's evidence he commented on at full length, quoting Sir. L. Pelly's description of how Nursoo was compelled to remain apart for a time before he committed himself to making a statement upon the serious matters he had said he was concerned in, and how the man made his confession notwithstanding the hope pardon was denied him; how, for very shame at being seen by the old servants of the Residency in which he had been for many years a servant, he attempted to commit suicide. Mr. Scoble also recalled the solemn and searching adjuration addressed to the unhappy man by Sir Dinkar Rao at the close of his evidence before the Commission. All these circumstances he alluded to as proving beyond a doubt that Nursoo was no liar when he told the tale that implicated the Gaekwar.

The Advocate-General dissected Futteychund's evidence, and gave a full and complete explanation of how that person mutilated his books in order to conceal transactions in diamonds with the Gaekwar. Hemchund's conduct was described as that of an eager perjurer, to whom access had been obtained by some of the indiscreet friends of His Highness.

The Advocate-General also defended the conduct of the Police in taking the statements of witnesses. Baroda was no regulation province where a magistrate was available when required by the Police, and it would have been indelicate to ask Sir L. Pelly, who was in daily political communication with the Gaekwar, to take an active part in the investigations carried on. He denied that the Police inflicted tortures upon any of the witnesses. There was not a scrap of evidence to show any torture had been inflicted, and, if any witnesses did feel torture, it must have been that which arose from a guilty conscience in consequence of their participation in serious crimes.

The Advocate-General concluded an eloquent and closely reasoned address in the following few impressive sentences:—"There is, therefore, no testimony to oppose that which has been marshalled against the Gaekwar, and, unless the Commission should reject altogether the evidence that has been so marshalled as utterly unworthy of credit, I apprehend there can be no doubt whatever, but that it will be the painful duty of your Lordships to find the four charges against His Highness amply proved. I have no necessity to make an appeal to your Lordships in regard to the view you should take in the matter. It is not my province, nor would it become me to do so, such are not my instructions. I will only say this, that, if there is anything in the argument I have offered for your considerations upon the evidence recorded, and if there is any truth in the evidence so recorded, then there is no room for sympathy with His Highness. The persecuted Prince to whom my learned friend referred so frequently disappears, and the Commission can only look upon him as a criminal worthy of condign punishment. I do not think I can make any further observations upon the case than those offered to you, as calmly, I trust, and as dispassionately as it is my duty to do. There are many smaller points I have not introduced in my remarks, but I deemed it right to address myself only to the more important parts of the evidence, although I am aware that the consideration of these smaller points might help to show that the story told by the witnesses is true, and that the theory put forward upon the part of the defence is totally unsustainable. I thank this Commission most sincerely for the patient and courteous attention with which they have listened to what I have said in my address to them, and I pray God your deliberations may be conducted to a righteous conclusion."

The Commission then rose at one o'clock, without any remarks passing between the Bench and the Bar.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LAHORE, 18TH MARCH.

The Turkomans are said to be pleased with the Governor of Tashkend for permitting them to enlist in the Russian Army.

It is stated that the Russians are collecting magazines of stores, &c., in view of attacking Yarkand.

N. W. PROVINCES NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH MARCH.

Surgeon Majors Wishaw and Hutchinson and Captain Raymond and De Montmorency proceed on furlough to Europe from Oudh.

Captain Stewart, 2-19th Regiment, is in arrest for insubordination.

The Maharaja of Balrampore is appointed a Member of the Governor General's Council.

At Delhi there is nothing particular beyond private durbars for the various native chiefs.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

DELHI CAMP, 18TH MARCH.

The levee yesterday afternoon was numerously attended. This morning between 7 and 9 o'clock H. E. the Viceroy received in private Durbars the Maharaja of Puttiala, the Nawabs of Bhawulpore and Maler Kotla, the Rajas of Jheend, Nabha, Mundee, Fureedkote and Chamba. The other assembled Rajas will be received in order of precedence to-morrow morning. H. E. the Viceroy commences to pay return visits to-morrow. The Grand Durbar takes place on the 23rd. It is rumoured that Sir Robert Davies goes to Puttiala with the Viceroy on the 29th and afterwards to Simla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

M. Dufaure is favourable to a dissolution of the National Assembly next autumn.

The Czar will visit Ems on the 18th of May. Germany and Italy are exchanging views with reference to the next Papal election.

Charles Lennox Peel is to succeed the late Sir Arthur Helps.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER MERCANTILE HOUSE.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

Messrs. Siordet and Co., of 59 Mark Lane, have failed; the liabilities are estimated at £300,000.

THE MAILS.—COLONEL PENN PLACED UNDER ARREST.

ADEN, 18TH MARCH.

The s.s. Peshawur with outward Indian Mails left for Bombay at 1 P.M. to-day.

The s.s. Lombardy left for Galle and Calcutta at 9 A.M. to-day.

Lieut.-Colonel Penn, R.A, has been placed under arrest by Major Phipps commanding the Artillery.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 „ French Rente 1872	103¾
Bar Silver	57½

THE Maharaja of Puttialla leaves Delhi on the 24th March after the Durbar, to make adequate preparations at his capital for the reception of the Viceroy.

WE (*Pioneer*) regret to hear that an officer, a Captain in the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, at Rawal Pindi, is under arrest on a charge akin to insubordination.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BIDDULPH, C.B., is again to be President of the Rawal Pindi Horse Fair Committee. The fair takes place at the end of this month.

IN another column will be found the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Lord Derby's despatch respecting the St. Petersburg Conference. This important despatch will repay perusal.

HIS Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "the Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Edward William Ravenscroft, Esq., to be an additional member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Cochin Sirkar has issued orders increasing the selling price of salt. Under the terms of the Interportal Treaty, the native States of Travancore and Cochin are bound to assimilate the selling price of salt with that of the Madras Presidency. Government have increased the selling price from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-5-0 per Indian maund and the native States have followed suit.

THE *Pioneer* makes a suggestion which a great number will endorse. Our contemporary says:—"The publication by Messrs. Higginbotham of Madras, of the biographical work *Men whom India has known* naturally suggests the question, why has not any one thought of compiling an Indian *Men of the Time*? The want of such a book of reference has been, and still is, much felt by all persons interested in Indian affairs. The venture, we believe, would "pay" capitally; nor would the undertaking be formidable.

IN Calcutta there is said to be a good deal of "strong feeling" on the subject of the assessments of lands and house property, which are declared to be "excessive and arbitrary." In one instance the assessment has been raised fifty per cent., notwithstanding the house is held on a long lease at the rent at which it was previously assessed. The Calcutta papers do not mention the reason why this great increase in the assessments has been made. Possibly the previous assessments may have been very much too low.

"WE mentioned yesterday," says the *Western Morning News* of Feb. 26, "the introduction of Belgian iron into our dockyards. To-day an equally significant item of news comes to hand. The Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company's steamers have hitherto coaled at Plymouth. Their last outward bound steamer coaled at Flushing, and it is announced that 'for the present' they will continue to do so. Those of our readers who have had to purchase coal during the past month can fully appreciate the reason. Thus is England's trade being sacrificed prematurely."

THE case at Madras in which Mr. George Thom, Principal of the Doveton Protestant College, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Vivian Gordon, son of Mr. P.B. Gordon, a pupil of that institution, was heard before Colonel Weldon at the Police Court on Monday last. The boy was struck on the head with a cane. The case was adjourned at the first hearing on the 9th instant to Monday last, as the magistrate said he hoped that in the interval "after a little cool deliberation, the complainant might seek remedy in some other way than by a criminal prosecution." The case was dismissed with costs Rs. 140.

MR. TREVELYAN has been caught dropping into the common error of boasting that "we"—in England—pay for service in India, when it is not us at all, but India that pays. It is well that the difference has been pointed out to him. By line upon line England will begin to understand presently, remarks the *Overland Mail*, that India is self-supporting, and that she pays, and pays handsomely, for the army we send, taking sole charge of the soldier from the hour of his departure from our shores. It is quite right that India should, but also that full credit should be given her for financial independence.

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, commenting on the Pope's Bull to the Prussian bishops, says this utterance will exercise a very marked influence upon the decisions of the Berlin Government. Still stronger is the language of the independent press. To quote a few specimens, the Bremen *Weser Zeitung* declares that a Pope who has managed to sink from a sovereign position to that of an autocratic agitator can, perhaps, afford to preach downright rebellion, while the *Magdeburg Zeitung* thinks it the best reply to inform His Holiness that the German Army is now-a-days twice as strong as in 1870, and ready to put him and his political allies down at a moment's notice.

THE Government of the Porte has not acknowledged Don Alfonso as King of Spain, nor has the Sultan replied to his letter announcing his accession to the throne. The Ottoman Government has ascertained that Don Alfonso has addressed a similar letter to Prince Charles of Roumania, which was delivered to him with great ceremony and form by the Spanish Minister in Vienna, who went to Bucharest for that purpose. The Porte considers this to be an attempt to recognize the political independence of the Principality and an infraction of the rights of the Suzerain Power. No relations with the Spanish Government will be entertained until this proceeding has been set right.

AT the Calcutta Police Court on the day of the hearing of the case, Finlay, Muir & Co. *vs.* the *India Statesman*, two English-speaking Baboos were overheard carrying on a dialogue, a portion of which ran as follows:—

Baboo the first—Serjeant Ballantine! Isn't that a very low rank for a man so high at the bar?

Baboo the second—Truly, it is; and it's wonderful the Queen has not made him at least a Serjeant-Major or a Deputy Superintendent.

Baboo the first—I venture to opine there are grave political reasons for keeping him in the back ground.

Baboo the second—You may take your oath on it.

WE learn from the *Englishman* that that benevolent institution in Calcutta, the Women's Workshop, has prospered so well during the past year, that it is now practically self-suporting, though subcriptions are still needed to provide refreshments for the women who work continuously through the day. The workshop has been kept fully supplied with work by the general public, the East India Railway, the Police, and various other public institutions, and has, we believe, given uniform satisfaction by the way in which it has executed the orders entrusted to it. The year, which began with a balance of Rs. 5-1-8 only, closed with one of Rs. 2,053-14-3. The Hon. Miss Baring has, consented to become the patroness of the institution.

SOME of our readers will probably be glad to learn that the Ootacamund Club is in a flourishing condition. The heavy mortgage debt has been, after years of suffering, paid off. To Captain Begbie, the Secretary, the members generally are indebted for the consummation of this much desired object. Now that the Club is on a thoroughly sound financial basis, its interior economy will doubtless be so improved that members can look forward to a trip to the Hills, with the additional satisfaction of feeling that a comfortable and well appointed Club awaits them on their arrival. There is no reason now why the Ootacamund Club should not be one of the best in India, not only rivalling but eclipsing its brother of Madras.

THE following particulars are given by the *English man* regarding the progress of the Naga expedition. Colonel Nuttall, C. B. accompanied by Major Mark Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster-General, moved to Bormothor on the 2nd instant, and the latter officer returned to the main body of the force at Boruscholi on the 3rd. Bormothor is about 1,800 feet high and very steep. The 42nd marched from Bornacholi *en route* to Bormothor on the morning of the 4th. Working parties are busy improving the road up; the *rasad* is well to the front; and in fact every thing is working like clock-work. The 44th and the main body are expected to move by the 8th or 9th at latest. The health of all is excellent. Rumour says that the Lennar village is stockading, and ten villages have combined to resist.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes:—As I have communicated to you already, the ex-Empress has again made a loan of 12,500,000f., *i.e.* she has received this sum on the promise that it will be paid back after the accession of her son to the throne. The former loans made by her circulate in secret on the Bourse. The obligations are printed on yellow paper, and have a nominal value of 100 f., 500 f., and 1,000 f. After the acquittal of Paul de Cassagnac this scrip rose from ten to twenty francs. This is naturally no longer the case. The Carlist loan circulates also much at the Bourse here. The obligation of this loan is for 2,000 f., on which 240 f. have been paid. After Don Carlos's accession to the throne 340 f. are still to be paid on each obligation, and the bearer of it is to receive then 2,000 f. Spanish stock according to the quotation of the day. It must be said for the French Bonapartes and the Spanish Bourbons that they know how to turn their countries to advantage even before occupying the throne.

A retrospective glance at the statistics of the trade of Madras during the last twelve years shows that not only have the imports exceeded, as they should do, the exports but that during that period there has been a large increase in the quantity and value of foreign merchandise imported into that Presidency. The value of imported goods amounted to Rs. 2,07,84,000; in 1874 to Rs. 3,28,60,000; there being a gain of Rs. 1,20,76,000, or about a million and a quarter sterling. This gain has not arisen from any exceptional cause particularly affecting these two years; on the contrary, there has been, with but few exceptions, a steady increase of late years in the value of imports. For instance, in 1863, the total value was Rs. 2,07,84,000; in 1865 Rs. 2,79,58,000; in 1867 Rs. 2,79 95,000; in 1871 Rs. 3,14,19,000; and in 1874 Rs. 3,28,60,000. "In the face," remarks the *Madras Mail*" of all the obstacles which have hitherto existed, our import trade has steadily increased. And in the face of those obstacles it has so increased, what may we not expect when we have a Harbour?"

A FEW day's ago we published copy of a telegram in which it was stated that Colonel Browne's letter announcing the disaster at Momein had reached Rangoon. No further reliable information will probably be obtained till that letter comes to hand. A contemporary however, says that private advices enable him to give the following additional particulars of the Yunnan disaster. After his first retreat to Bhamo, Colonel Browne had marched again about the 17th February, and is believed to have been only four marches from Bhamo when he heard of disturbances at Momein. Margary, encouraged by the good treatment he had received throughout his journey from Shanghai, had gone on to Momein. Chinese Colonos, the result being that he fell into a snare, and was murdered. Hardly had the news of this event reached Colonel Browne when he was himself attacked by a body of some five or six hundred Chinese, and tributary hill-tribes. His small escort of Sikhs, however, were fully equal to the emergency, and repulsed their assailants with a loss of seventy killed, without losing a man themselves. Mr. Elias, who had started by another route, and had proceeded two marches into the tributary States, was ordered back by the Chinese, and has arrived at Bhamo.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* states that owing to new loans effected by the Empress Eugenie, and a report from M. Rouher to his agents in the provinces, instructing them how to turn to advantage the Prince Imperial's success at Woolwich, the Comte de Paris has pronounced himself for the Republic. In his report M. Rouher says that the Prince Imperial merited to be number one, as being the first in tactics, strategy, and all other military sciences, but received only number seven, because he was not strong enough in the English language. This is explained as an insertion of the Prince Imperial is too good a patriot and Frenchman not to devote all his spare time to the study of the French language, in which he also always converses with his suite. After mentioning the enthusiasm which the Prince Imperial has excited among his comrades the report states that the Duke of Cambridge exclaimed, "Woolwich will become the Brienne (the artillery school where Napoleon I. was educated) of the nineteenth century." The report also states that the news from England caused great joy in Alsace and Lorraine, and that the present chief of the Empire is the only successor of his great uncle, that he will maintain the glorious traditions of the First Empire, take vengeance for Waterloo and Sedan, rout the Parliamentarians and lawyers, those plagues of France, and restore to France her old glory and splendour.

A BANQUET was given on Tuesday night (Feb. 22) by the officers of the Royal Artillery to Prince Louis Napoleon at their mess-room in the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich. Among those invited were the Duc de Bassano, Comte Clary, the Marquis de Bassano, Comte de Labedoyere, Baron Corvisart, M. Pietri, M. Filon, and Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. A Simmons, K. C. B., R. E., Governor of the Royal Military Academy. Major-General C. L. D'Aguilar, C. B., commandant of the garrison and district, presided, and the Prince occupied a seat on his right. There were also present nearly all the staff and other officers of the Royal Artilley quartered at Woolwich. In responding to the toast of his health, the Prince, who, on rising was loudly cheered, said "General D'Aguilar and officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, I thank you for the kind words you have just spoken and the hearty manner in which you have received the mention of my name. I hope the officers of the Royal Artillery will allow me still to consider myself as belonging to their corps. Thanks to the hospitality of England, I have been enabled to carry on the traditions of my family of gunners. Not having been able to complete my education in my native country, I am proud of having had for companions men who have fought with us so bravely on many a field of battle. At all events, I never can forget the two years I have spent in this garrison, or fail to estimate highly the honour of belonging to a corps whose motto is 'Ubique quo fas et gloria ducunt.'"

IT appears from official statements relative to the Atchineso war that a third campaign is to be entered upon this year, with the object of gaining the heights surrounding the Kraton. Four battalions and six companies are being secretly concentrated for this purpose by the Indo-Dutch Government on the narrow belt of coast in Atchin, which is occupied by the Dutch troops. The total force assembled on the coast will then consist of seven and a quater battalions of infantry, and a few companies of artillery and engineers, making about 6,000 men in all, but only one-half of them will be available for active operations, as the occupied districts will have to be very strongly garrisoned. The expedition of last year was undertaken with nearly 9,000 fighting men, eighty-two guns, and 5,000 men employed as porters and pioneers, and yet it only occupied the Kraton and eight zuras seven days' siege, when the Atchinese had evacuated that fortress, taking their guns and war material with them. According to the official account now published of the doings of this expedition, its last battle on the 26th of April resulted in a defeat of the Dutch, who lost seven officers and ninety-six men. Since then the troops left on the coast have been constantly threatened by the Atchinese, who have during the last few months maintained a strict blockade over the Kraton. The new expedition is to be placed under the command of Colonel Jel, who has held the post of Commander-in Chief and Civil Commissioner in Atchin since last year. It is expected that great difficulties will be encountered by the troops in penetrating the bush and marshes which separate the shore from the heights above mentioned, and General von Swieten, the commander of the last expedition, is much blamed for having deceived the Government as to the real state of affairs.

RUSSIA'S relations with England have become "cold," and now it seems there is a "coldness" between the great Northern Power and the United States. A correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 10th Feb.:—A perceptible coldness has lately been manifested in the relations between Russia and the United States, and this feeling will probably not be diminished by the resolution which is said to have been arrived at by the Russian Government not to take part in the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. A positive refusal has not yet been given, but it is certain that the invitation addressed by President Grant to St. Petersburg has not been accepted. In the conferences which took place on this matter at the Cabinet Council, the Minister of Finance was especially opposed to the project, chiefly on the ground that the advantages were in no way proportionate to the cost, which, on account of the great distance, would be much greater than that incurred at the Vienna Exhibition. He added that even the results of the latter Exhibition were far from encouraging to Russian manufactures. Notwithstanding the admiration excited by the specimens of Russian manufacture at Vienna, there has been no perceptible increase in the exports; the chief value of the exhibition to Russian manufacturers was that of a great museum of art and industry, and to commercial men that of a colossal bazaar. It would, therefore, be sufficient if the Russians went in as great numbers as possible to visit the Philadelphia Exhibition in order to observe the progress of American industry; but there was no good reason to compete with American goods at Philadelphia. These reasons seem to have prevailed so far as the industrial question is concerned; but there are political grounds of greater weight which might perhaps induce the Government to reconsider its determination."

IT will be remembered that during the two trials of the "Bessemer," which have been made at sea out of the Humber, it was impossible to test the action of the saloon, which is the most characteristic feature of the ship, because the mechanism for putting it into operation was not completed. Since the last trial of the vessel, however, this mechanism has been completed, and has been subject to trial in the Albert Dock, at Hull. It will be gratifying to many persons to learn that it has been found to answer most satisfactorily. Of course, the test could only be of a preliminary character, as the ship is lying still in the Hull wet dock, but in point of fact this test is in the opinion of Mr. Bessemer, Mr. Reed, and all the other professional gentlemen concerned, a more severe test than any which will occur at sea, because while at sea the object will merely be to prevent the saloon from partaking of the oscillating motions of the ship, it was necessary in the dock in order to test the apparatus, to put the saloon into more or less violent motion within the ship, thus imparting to it a momentum which at each reversal of the motion had to be destroyed, a new momentum in the opposite direction being then generated by it. However this may be it is, no doubt, so far satisfactory to learn that the machinery, which is intended to work the Bessemer saloon, has full command over it, and that Mr. Bessemer's remarkable contrivance has, up to this point, afforded nothing but the most pleasing indications of success. The saloon merely requires the pictures and other decorative work. For receiving those decorations, as well as for the final painting of the bottom, the vessel will be brought to the Thames, and after completion she will be ready to proceed upon her service between Dover and Calais, which is to be performed, it is expected, under the auspices of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. It is probable that before being sent upon the day service between England and France a few exhibition trips will be made from Gravesend for the convenience of the various official and other persons more or less connected with the ship.

ALTHOUGH not satisfactory on all points, the state of recruiting for the Army, as reported by the Inspector-General, is better than might have been anticipated. So long as work abounds and wages are high, some difficulty will always be met in the process whereby the public force ashore is supplied with men. In the past year, however, the number raised, 20,640, was sufficient for the service; it not only exceeded by 3,446 the total obtained in 1873, but left a balance which will be used when invalids and time expired men arrive from India. The Inspector-General attributes his success in great part to the system which came into operation in April, 1873, that is the Brigade Depot scheme, and the result at present achieved is all the more remarkable because out of 70 sub-districts only 33 are "formed"—in other words, have the required staff and barrack accommodation. Three years will be needed to complete the plan as originally framed, and the Inspector-General is of opinion that when the depots are organised the method initiated by Mr. Cardwell will probably yield enough, although the demands upon the population will be increased by the operation of short service, to enable the Army to keep up the larger and magnificent schemes. But at the same time, he believed it was perfectly true that the Vehar and Tulsi project, which they now proposed to adopt, was one that would fit in hereafter, if necessary, with the Ewoor scheme. After careful consideration, the principle they had been going on was that the most should be made out of the Tulsi project, which, properly carried out, would be sufficient for the purposes of the municipality for ages to come. Mr. Crawford attacked the very foundation of that policy, and wanted them to substitute a large and magnificent scheme such as that of the Tansa supply. Then, as to the second point, the Council had taken the best professional advice in their power as to how they could make the most out of the Vehar and Tulsi supply. The question was referred to a committee of engineers, and although we all know "Engineers differ," it seemed to be the general opinion that the scheme proposed by Mr. Pedder and Mr. Walton was sound and reliable. Mr. Walton was present, and his (Mr. Currey) believed, would be able to show that the difference in the cost between the present Tulsi scheme and that of Mr. Crawford and Colonel Tulloch was very small, and nothing like what Mr. Crawford claimed. He (Mr. Currey) did not know whether the Council desired to consider, before proceeding further, the first part of Mr. Crawford's proposal, namely that they should take up the Tansa scheme or substitute it for the Tulsi project, but his own strong opinion was that, while admitting the Tansa scheme was a magnificent one, they should make up their minds to be content with Vehar and Tulsi. Engineers would tell them the best way of carrying out a work of this kind, but the policy to be pursued—whether the city should limit itself to a moderate scheme or go in for a splendid project—was one which the Council had to decide. For his own part, he thought if they decided to adopt Mr. Pedder's carefully considered scheme, in his (Mr. Currey's) opinion, that decision would be sound.

Mr. Maclean said the reference made by the Chairman to "means" reminded him that there was a good deal more in Mr. Crawford's letter than the two propositions laid down by Mr. Pedder. In addition to the engineering criticism, there was also some valuable financial criticism. He must take exception to the remark made by the Municipal Commissioner, who was usually very patient of criticism, when towards the end of his letter he said he hoped he should be allowed to go on with the work when "everyone in Bombay and its neighbourhood had done talking about the question of water-supply." He (Mr. Maclean) felt he was included in that rebuke, as he had helped to adjourn the discussion.

Mr. Pedder explained that he had not intended to refer to the discussion of his plan by the Town Council.

Mr. Maclean thought that in any case the delay had been advantageous. It was true this subject had been under consideration, off and on, for a number of years; but Mr. Pedder and other experts, who always had the knowledge of such matters brought up to date and ready for use, should make allowance for those who had to work up the water question afresh when a new scheme was proposed. The principal value of free discussion was to enable people who had the truth at their keeping to vindicate it to themselves and to others by sufficient arguments, and he thought the Commissioner should not regret the opportunity that had been given him of doing this. It was clear that their position now was entirely changed from what it had been a fortnight before, and that they might be thankful for not having passed *en bloc* the resolutions drafted by the Chairman in concurrence with the Municipal Commissioner. The financial basis of those resolutions had been completely knocked away by the Resolution of Government finally withdrawing the police grant. Mr. Pedder spoke of the amount of that grant as a "comparatively trifling;" but, as the loan for Tulsee was to be only 36 lakhs, the interest on which at 4 per cent. would be less than a lakh and a half a year, the loss of a lakh a year out of that sum seemed to him a very serious matter indeed. Then, Mr. Crawford had called in question, and he thought with good reason, the expediency of that measure of consolidating the debt by which Mr. Pedder proposed to effect an immediate annual saving. Mr. Crawford pointed out that the Corporation would save nearly two lakhs a year in 1879 by letting the debt remain untouched, whereas the consolidation of all the debt into one stock would only reduce the yearly amount at present payable by about a lakh and a half; and Mr. Pedder now, apparently by an afterthought, admitted in a note to his reply to Mr. Crawford that it would be better not to consolidate the loan terminating in 1879. What, then, was left of the financial part of the scheme? To him (Mr. Maclean) it seemed doubtful if the effect of consolidating the debt would not be to increase the burden of the present generation of rate-payers for the benefit of the next generation; and it is this generation which has the new works to construct. He should like to see a statement showing what would be the result to the Municipality for the next 25 years of consolidation and of letting the loans stand as they are. But, at all events, the Crawford correspondence had made one thing plain, that the scheme now brought forward was a makeshift one, which did not satisfy Mr Pedder any more than it satisfied Mr. Crawford, and that the Commissioner had proposed it only because he thought it came within the scope of his means. As those means no longer existed, it would be well for the Council to realize how it stood, and to be prepared to face the question of raising in some way or another the money required for carrying out any scheme it might ultimately approve of.

The Chairman—The idea of paying off the first 15-lakh loan is not a fresh one, nor did it originate with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Maclean—What I objected to was that there was some little impatience on the part of the Municipal Commissioner, because we do not accept his proposals all at once. It seems to me there are a good many difficulties in the way.

The Chairman—We shall have to reconsider the financial part of the scheme in consequence of the withdrawal by Government of the contribution towards the cost of the police.

Mr. Maclean.—Have you any alterations to propose in these draft resolutions as they stand?

The Chairman—Not at present. I propose to take the discussion on them first, and I believe Mr. Pedder has prepared some figures, which will show the financial results of paying off the loan in 1879.

Mr. Pedder, in the first place referring to what Mr. Maclean had said, observed that if he was a little impatient of delay, he might be excused as he had now been trying to get the water-supply project through for two years, and a settlement of the question seemed as far off as ever. He should be much disappointed if he vacated his office at the end of the three years, for which he was appointed, without having got the question settled But the para. in his letter to which Mr. Maclean referred, had been misunderstood. He did not at all resent criticism on his general scheme; on the contrary, he was much obliged for it, but he complained that the alteration to the Vehar outlet, which had nothing to do with the general scheme, was delayed while the general scheme was being discussed. He had proposed that alteration in the Bench of Justices now two years ago, quite independently of the general scheme, and had then provided the funds for it. It was rejected because the Bench had not made up their minds about a general scheme, and had been so hung up ever since. He (Mr. Pedder) would now first notice a few points in Mr. Crawford's rejoinder. He was very sorry if he had said anything which might give the impression that he had the impertinence to criticise Colonel Tulloch's Tansa project from an engineering point of view. All he meant to say, at any rate, was that any scheme for gathering water outside the island of Salsette, whether Shewla or Tansa, presented certain considerable difficulties and that Colonel Tulloch hoped to be able to evade some of those difficulties by the expedient of rock syphons. Mr Pedder personally had quite made up his mind that it was better to look for a supply to Salsette only. On the next point in Mr. Crawford's letter, Mr. Crawford had not replied to a para. in his letter, page 9 of the printed correspondence with that gentleman. Mr. Crawford showed correctly enough that, in the course of the next ten or twelve years, they might hope to have the funds to raise a loan of a million sterling. So he (Mr. Pedder) said, too, in his printed paper of 24th November 1873, which, he was afraid, some of the Council who were, he was aware, business men and had a great many other things to think of, might have forgotten. The point that Mr. Crawford had omitted to reply to was this. If the Council in future and spent all the money they could raise without extra taxation, a million sterling, on the water-supply, how were they going, in the present generation at least, to provide for other improvements, notably sewerage, for which Mr. Crawford, he was sure, was as anxious as himself? He should be very glad indeed if the Government of India would give them a loan at 4 per cent. repayable in seventy years. But he would remind the Council that the Public Improvements Loan Act authorised the advance of money at 4½ per cent. repayable in thirty years, and he had suggested the most favourable terms he thought they were likely to get. With regard to the Malabar Hill service reservoir *versus* the Koorla one, all he would say was that Mr. Crawford had not convinced him more than he had Mr. Crawford; and that had already made several very frank. the best. On the question of comparative cost, he believed that, for reasons which Mr. Walton would explain in detail, the difference of cost would be, not more, but a good deal less than five lakhs. Admitting this, he did not think the least reflection on Colonel Tulloch's original estimates; but those estimates were framed six or seven years ago, and they all knew that rates alter. He would now, however, acknowledge that the alterations that had made him think that he had been wrong in not having brought up one point in his original proposals for the consideration of the Town Council and of Colonel Fife's committee. He referred to the following passage in his letter to Mr. Crawford:—"There is one point which I may here notice. As the lowest level of Ewoor is 16 feet above the discharging level of Tulsi, it would be practicable to pass the whole of the Ewoor water into Tulsi, and this will be the present manner in which the Ewoor is managed." If the present plan adopted when Ewoor is made. I was inclined to propose that the main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill should now be, say, 30 inches instead of 22, and thus large enough to carry the Ewoor water as well as that of Tulsi alone. But the larger main would cost 23 lakhs instead of 16; the interest on the difference would be lost until Ewoor was constructed, perhaps 25 or 30 years; the main would be deteriorating all that time; a double main would, of course, have its advantages; and it may be thought best, when Ewoor is constructed, to adopt Colonel Tulloch's proposal to convey the water to Bombay *via* Koorla rather than through Tulsi. For these reasons, Mr. Crawford, I thought it best now to propose a main to carry the Tulsi water alone." He did not by any means acknowledge the justice of Mr. Crawford's comments on this para. The Tulsi main, now proposed, would not be useless when Ewoor is made; it would save a main large enough to carry the water of both Ewoor and Tulsi, and enable the Ewoor water to be carried by a smaller main. But it was quite true that the cost of two smaller mains would be a great deal higher than the cost of one large one, and although he and Mr. Walton had convinced themselves originally that it was not worth while to lay the larger main now, yet he blamed himself for not having before given the Council the opportunity of considering whether they were right. Very roughly, he might give the points at issue in a few figures. A 30-inch main would probably be large enough to carry the Ewoor-*cum*-Tulsi water, and would cost about 23 lakhs, or 7 lakhs more than the main now proposed. If they made Ewoor after the main was laid and had to lay a separate main for it, it would cost 18 or 19 lakhs, a loss of 11 or 12 lakhs. The question now was, what chance was there of Ewoor being constructed within, say, 10 or 15 years after the construction of Tulsi? He believed that the complete scheme would cost in round numbers 69 lakhs, viz.

	Lakhs.
Ewoor lake with dam 124 feet high	22
Connection with Tulsi	2
	Lakhs. 24
Tulsi Works and service reservoir, as now proposed, without the main...	22
30-inch main Tulsi to Malabar Hill	23
	Lakhs. 69

If they thought it likely that they would have a position, within say a dozen years, to spend 24 lakhs more, he would advise them to make an effort and spend 7 lakhs more, or 45 lakhs in all now. If there was no chance of this, why then he thought the 7 lakhs had better be saved. He would now turn to Mr. Maclean's observations regarding the consolidation of debt. What his friend the Chairman had said was perfectly correct. He had on a previous occasion, when he believed Mr. Maclean was not present, suggested that it might be desirable to pay off the first 15-lakh loan and consolidate only the rest of the debt to Government, but it was agreed that the resolutions should be drafted so as to be in accordance with his original proposal to consolidate the whole debt. Of course the Council could determine which was best. He could now give the figures. The debt on the 1st January 1875, without the first 15-lakh loan was Rs. 52,89,000. Interest at 6 per cent. on this amount is Rs. 3,17,000. If, therefore, the Corporation goes on paying off the first 15-lakh loan, it will for four years pay Rs 6,09,000 a year instead of Rs. 5,17,000 as at present; but then, after four years it would pay Rs. 3,17,000 only, instead of Rs 5,17,000 and save Rs. 2,00,000 a year instead of Rs. 1,52,000, as calculated in the resolutions. And he thought it possible that Government would not charge them sinking fund for four years, till the works were complete, but only interest at 4 per cent. If so, they would pay for four years Rs. 1,92,000 instalments on the first 15-lakh loan and Rs. 2,11,000, 4 per cent. interest on the consolidated debt of Rs. 52,89,000, or Rs 4,03,000 against Rs. 5,17,000, their present payment, and should save Rs. 1,14,000 a year for four years and Rs. 2,00,000 a year afterwards. He would remind them, too, that their calculations stated the debt, as it stood on 1st January 1875. If, as is likely, they do not draw the loan till 1876, their figures will all be much more favourable, the debt to be consolidated being reduced by some lakhs. He hoped he was not violating etiquette by referring to a recent article in the *Gazette*. He thought he had already made several very frank. propositions of ways and means. It just came to this. If the Council would tell him once for all that they were resolved not to propose any increase of taxation, he would then tell them the utmost they could do without increased taxation. If, on the other hand, th y would tell them what, in the way of improved water-supply or drainage, they thought must be provided, he would tell them what, in his opinion, the cost would be, and how to provide it. But he thought he had a right to an expression of opinion one way or the other. At present if he proposed to spend a little, somebody said he did not do enough; if much, some one else, or perhaps the same person, said they could not stand additional taxation. He would tell them they need not be afraid that heavy extra taxation would be wanted. One per cent. on the house-rate, or four annas on the water-rate, would more than replace the lost police contribution.

After some further discussion, the Chairman said he would recast these resolutions on the basis that the municipality would pay off the first 15-lakh loan as it stands. They would then see what sum would be available for interest and sinking fund, and having that before them, they could proceed to discuss what they would recommend to the Corporation, whether they would advocate the adoption of the 30-inch main; whether they would adhere to what Col. Fife's committee had approved; or whether they would adopt the alternative proposed by Mr. Crawford. The additional information required for this they might have placed before them at next meeting, and in the mean time they might hear what Mr. Walton had to say on Mr. Crawford's alternative proposal.

Mr. Raghunath said he believed the Council were of opinion that they should carry out the works and leave it to the Commissioner to find the ways and means.

Dr. Blaney said that, judging from past experience, it was likely that the total of cost would be exceeded—though the excess might not be very large; but he thought that, when they had such a good scheme, they should not be restrained from sanctioning it by the fear of increased taxation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Raghunath said all he meant was that, under present circumstances at least, they should see that no increased taxation would be necessary.

Dr. Cook thought that the fear of an increased burden of taxation should not interfere with such a desirable project. They should be glad if the scheme could be carried out without extra taxation, but they would not bind the Commissioner to such terms.

Mr. Raghunath—But the Commissioner says he can do without extra taxation.

Dr. Cook.—I think we are prepared to support the Commissioner even though extra taxation should be necessary.

Mr. Maclean said they had better pass a resolution to the effect that the carrying out of the scheme should not be interfered with by the question of extra taxation; and that extra taxation would be allowed.

Colonel Hancock—We had better see what works are proposed before deciding on the question of extra taxation.

The Chairman thought that the Council had better hear Mr. Walton's opinion on Mr. Crawford's scheme.

Mr. Walton said he had very little to remark in addition to what had already been said by Mr. Pedder in his reply to Mr Crawford's letter, and with which he entirely coincided. Of course he referred to the professional points only, the financial ones were scarcely within his province, and could be dealt with by them (the members of Town Council) independently of any

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE.

THE following is the text of the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Lord Derby's despatch respecting the St. Petersburg Conference. It is addressed to Count Schouvalow :—

The English Ambassador has, by order of his Government, communicated to me a despatch from Lord Derby, dated Jan. 22, of which I enclose a copy for your information.

I have considered it my duty to bring this document to the knowledge of his Majesty the Emperor. Our august master has been fully sensible of the manner in which Lord Derby appreciates the considerations of humanity which have inspired him in convoking the European Governments to a common understanding with the object of seeking means of softening as much as possible the rigours of war. His Imperial Majesty regrets all the more the resolution of the Government of her Britannic Majesty to no longer take part in this deliberation. It would have been desirable that the voice of a great nation like that of England had made itself heard in an inquiry, the object of which appeared to have met with its sympathies.

The Government of her Britannic Majesty are alone the judges of the motives that dictate to them this abstention. It is not for us to enter into a discussion on this subject. However, as the despatch of Lord Derby contains a judgment on the opinions and acts of the Brussels Conference, I have thought it useful to make some remarks on our manner of looking at them. These are contained in the subjoined document, of which your Excellency is authorised to give a copy to the Principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty simultaneously with this despatch.

Receive, &c.

"Observations on the despatch from Lord Derby to Lord Augustus Loftus, dated from the Foreign Office, Jan. 29, 1875 :

"1st. The project of the Russian Government regarding the laws and customs of war in no way contemplates the introduction of new principles in international law. To speak properly, no positive international law exists. There is, however, a law of nations (*droit des gens*) more or less tacitly allowed, of which some portions have acquired the power of law by formal treaties. During the last century the rights of maritime neutrality did not exist legally until the Empress Catherine II. had proclaimed them and had made them the object of treaties with other Governments. England disputed them for a long time, as militating against the laws and existing customs. Now they are generally admitted, but they have only the power of obligatory law by treaties that bind them and for the contracting Governments of these treaties. The law of nations has not been formed otherwise. Jurisconsults have laid down on their own authority maxims based on experience, morals, and public interest. These have by degrees been sheltered in manners and customs. Some of them defined and rendered obligatory by treaties have become positive laws. The project of the Russian Government has had no other object but to act thus with regard to the laws and customs of war as it at present exists. That is to say, to seek a common agreement which might be defined and completed and receive a compulsory sanction by an exchange of declarations between the Cabinets.

"2nd. The greater part of the objections made by the English despatch to the Brussels project bear to the same degree altogether on the law of nations. It is doubtless difficult to draw up clear and precise rules that define the character and range of acts of war such as acts of occupation, and to lay down the duties and the rights of the invaders and the invaded. These difficulties are inherent to the very nature of things; the law of nations affords no remedy for them, neither does the English despatch solve them in affirming the necessary antagonism between the interests of the invaders and invaded. That dogma would be the absolute proclamation of power without limits. The law of nations admits the necessities of war, reason proves them, and experience confirms them. Power will be able to avail itself of them. In leaving matters in this indefinite state the relations between the invaders and the invaded, between military power and private individuals, would not be improved. There would be no diminution of violence and reprisals, of grievances and recriminations, of reciprocal invocations to international law, and contradictory interpretations of its vague principles. However, these are the very painful aggravations of the rigours of war. The greater the difficulty to remedy them the greater the necessity imposed upon Governments and peoples to do so, as the progress of civilisation increases the means of warfare and multiplies its calamities. If competent delegates from all the Governments, deliberating in a spirit of reciprocal benevolence, have been unable to come to an understanding on the practical manner in which these questions should be regarded, how much more difficult will be the respective positions of the armies and the peoples in the midst of the uncertainties of contest and in the face of an uncertainty that will open the door to all sorts of excess and all sorts of suffering. It is precisely because the law of nations is wanting in precision and clearness that the Brussels project endeavours to obviate as far as possible these uncertainties and contradictions. Because it is wanting in authority, the conference has sought the only possible sanction in practice—that resulting from reciprocal declarations exchanged between the Governments and made the basis of their instructions to their armies. However imperfect the proposed rules may be not yet, the Governments that have discussed them and would have accepted them, would have done so in a spirit of humanity. It may then be assumed that they practically interpreted them in the same spirit. The progress of civilisation and the bond of interest can only increase the sentiment of general responsibility, which will tend to bring about some amelioration to the sufferings imposed by the scourge of war. The Russian Government has thought, and still thinks, that however this result may be attained, real service will be rendered to humanity.

"3rd. The English despatch exclusively supports the points enunciated for the benefit of weak States. War, however, cannot always take place between a great and a little State. It may be made between Powers presumed to be of equal strength. Such wars are indeed the most terrible, and it is impossible not to take this eventuality into consideration. Amongst the States exposed to make war there are those which, by their position, have only to look for aggressive wars, others that have only to regard defensive wars. The first named would place no limit to the exercise of force; the latter would allow it no rights. But there are others that are exposed to run the same chances according to the fortunes of the battle. They are the best judges of the question, and they have manifested a certain amount of unanimity. They know, in fact, that the victor of to-day may be the vanquished of to-morrow. They are, therefore, interested in regarding with impartiality the rights and the duties of the most weak, as well as those of the strongest, and if the principles which they believe they can admit are intended to render war less cruel in regulating it seems beyond all question that the most feeble States will profit equally with them.

"4th. The Russian project has no idea of developing the military power of the great States, or of procuring advantages to those which have large armies and compulsory military service. These powers exist. The advantages they derive from their military organisations exist also. It is not the Conference that has created them. The state of things may be regretted, but as it does exist it appears that the only practical means to remedy them are : 1st, to prevent conflicts between those great agglomerations of military forces; 2nd, When these conflicts break out, to restrain the effects of their destructive power. The first of these means rests on the intelligent action of the Governments on their wisdom and moderation, supported by a community of their interests which are attached to the maintenance of peace. The second has been the object of the Brussels meeting. The question proposed by the Russian Government has been to know if, instead of abandoning these great military forces to the unbridled and lawless excitement of struggles that might assume a character of extermination, it would not be to the general interest to agree with common accord to certain rules drawn from existing laws and customs, and destined to limit as much as possible the dimensions and the consequences of these struggles.

"5th. It is observable that the Brussels Conference is reproached on the one hand with the development of militarism and on the other with paralysing the national defence. It is nevertheless evident that a nation which develops its military strength creates a defensive as well as an aggressive power. The majority of the European States now have for a long time past occupied themselves with the organisation of defensive forces side by side with their active armies. Several have already obtained that object by legislative measures which have carried their powers of self-defence to the utmost degree of efficiency. The Brussels Conference has, therefore, merely sanctioned and regulated a fact which exists in the nature of things, and in the necessities of an epoch. So far from restraining the right of national defence, it tended, on the contrary, to reinforce it, by rendering it, on the one hand, more effective, and depriving it, in the other, of the consequences of the abuse of power, and assuring to it a legal treatment by the enemy. The conditions proposed with that object have been reduced to their simplest form of expression. They would be easily applied and are by no means onerous. Their special object is to distinguish the citizen who defends his country from the marauder, the pillager, and the assassin, and to assure to the former the respect which is due to him, and to save him from the severe measures which the laws and usages of war authorise in regard to the latter.

"6th. As to the method of conducting the deliberations of the conference, the Russian delegates proposed to formulate only the points agreed upon, in order to come to a general understanding. But as sharp divergencies of opinion arose on questions of the most essential importance, they proposed to record in the protocols all the different views, with the view that they might obtain from those points on which they were not in accord the light necessary to guide them to any important agreement. And even though the Conference may have had no further result for the moment, its labours will remain as a serious inquiry as to how the necessities and consequences of war are regarded at this moment by civilised States. Its protocols will be consulted, in case of war, as evidence of great moral value. One may be assured that the work will not be fruitless, and that, developed and sanctioned by experience, it will help to determine the laws of war to the advantage of civilisation and humanity; and on that account it is to be regretted that the voice of England should not be heard in the Conference.

"7th. The special articles of the project regarding which an agreement was finally arrived at by mutual concessions, so far from being restricted to the sanction of practices generally admitted, they all gave rise to divergencies of opinion and laboured discussions. The fact that agreement was only arrived at by mutual concession proves it sufficiently. Nothing demonstrates more clearly, on the other hand, how obscure the law of nations is even in respect of questions which seem at first sight the most simple and the least open to dispute.

"8th. With regard to the chapter on reprisals, it was not the only one which might have given rise to burning contentions. There was scarcely one of the subjects discussed which would not have provoked irritating questions in recent wars. The Russian Government had confidence in the intelligence and the good will of the Cabinets to which it appealed, and that confidence was perfectly justified by the conduct of their delegates. There is so much the greater reason to believe that it would be the same in case of a second réunion. That chapter was not suppressed for that reason, but because several delegates preferred to risk an evil for which there are no limits rather than recognise it, even for the sake of restraining and reducing it. Reprisals will therefore continue as one of the most terrible necessities of war. They are recognised by the law of nations, confirmed by experience—only they will continue to be without rule or limit. It remains to be seen what either conquerors or conquered will gain thereby in the future. The English despatch affirms that in suppressing that chapter the conference has eluded one of its principal difficulties—that of determining how to enforce rules established. It admits that the only means is to use reprisals in case of their violation. That argument applies to the whole right of nations at present existing. It is the best proof of its imperfection, and it is remarkable that on the one side right of nations refuses to recognise the principle of reprisals, and on the other that the principle is accepted as the only sanction for the laws of war. It was the object of the Brussels project to remedy that state of things by giving moral sanction derived from reciprocal engagements, to the laws and usages of war. If, agreeably to that project, the principles of the law of nations, elucidated and completed as far as possible, were placed under the guarantee of declarations publicly exchanged between the Governments, and by obligation made known to their armies, there is reason to hope that number of cases in which a people is forced to resort to reprisals would be reduced.

"9th. If, nevertheless, the English Government declares in conclusion that it will uphold the principles of international law upon which it has hitherto acted, and that it will impose the same obligation on its allies, it would be desirable that it should complete that declaration by saying what those principles are. How will England and its allies interpret those doubtful points and cover those deficiencies in international law which were the object of the discussions at Brussels? How do they understand, according to international law, the reciprocal rights and duties of invaders and invaded; of the occupying army and the inhabitants; of aggression and national defence; and of the relations between an enemy's military power and the persons and property of private citizens? What, finally, are the acts of war in the past according to which one may judge of its practice in the future? The vague assertion that the law of nations governs all these capital questions, and that the English Government declines to assist in clearing it up, even by a simple deliberation in common, has not prevented, and will probably not diminish, aggressive wars. It seems doubtful whether it will protect more effectively than in the past the patriotic defence of invaded nations against the rigours and abuse of power."

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